

ROASTED TO DEATH

The Awful Fate of Three Men in a Burning Building in New York.

Caught in a Fire Escape and Burned to Death Before a Crowd of People.

Fire Caused by an Explosion Breaks Out in a Six Story Block.

New York, Aug. 12.—At least three persons and possibly others were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a six-story brick building at No. 465 Greenwich street on Tuesday afternoon. Several persons were affected by the heat, and two of them are expected to die. The dead are William Gray, a foreman of electrical repair shops, and two unknown men, who were caught on a fire escape and burned to death in view of the crowd. The injured who are expected to die are Felix Hans and an unknown man. The other persons injured were sent to a hospital and then home. The ground floor of the building was occupied by A. K. Warren & Co., who operated the New York Electrical repair shops. The firm also occupied the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. The second floor was occupied by Julius Cohen as a distillery, and the third floor was occupied by Plant Bros., manufacturing jewellers. This building was completely burned out, as was also the one adjoining at No. 467. The latter building was occupied on the ground floor by Alexander Klinkowski, a wine retailer, and the second floor as well. The third floor was vacant, the fourth was occupied by John Lacey as the New York Ice Company, and Kelland & Co., cane manufacturers, occupied the fifth floor. The top floor was vacant.

How the fire started is not known, but its origin is attributed to an explosion. It began in the rear on the ground floor of No. 465 Greenwich street and before the alarm could be given the flames shot up the air shafts, and the smoke was pouring out of the roof. Most of the fifth floor persons in the building were at work in the machine shops of A. K. Warren & Co. on the fifth floor. Those who were first to reach the fire escapes succeeded in making their way down to the first floor landing, and from there jumped to the sidewalk. Those who followed found that they were cut off by flames and smoke, which poured out of the windows below, and escaped over the roof.

One of the last men to make for the fire escapes on the fifth floor was the foreman, William Gray. He was seen on the landing for a moment. He was followed by another man, who was not recognized. The men on the roof shouted for him to take hold of a wire which they had let down, but they either did not hear or were too frightened to do anything. Flames suddenly shot up, and drove them back, and out of the sight of the men below. When the flames shifted, the charred and asked bodies of the two men were seen on the fire escape.

Another unknown man appeared on the same fire escape above Gray's body. For an instant he gazed distractedly at the crowd below. A sheet of flames swept from the windows again, and when they fell back the dead body of a man was lying on the grating. The flames ate their way through the building at No. 465 quickly, and then burned through the wall to the adjoining building at 467. The flames were also blown into the windows of the latter number, and in a few moments that building was burning from top to cellar. Four fire alarms were turned in and for a time it looked as if everything in the block would burn. All traffic in that section of the city was suspended, as the hose not only crossed the surface railways but the elevated ones. The light and explosion added to the excitement but served a good purpose in adding the firemen as thereafter the flames were more easily got under control.

Individual losses are not known definitely, and a loss of \$150,000 is estimated. Warren & Co.'s loss, like all the others, was total, and is estimated at \$25,000.

CANADA CARD MONEY.

An Experiment in the Way of Cheap Currency and Its Results.

Toronto Globe: New France, as Canada was then called, had very little specie money. As in other new countries, men were thrown back upon paper. In order to establish a standard of some sort wheat in 1669 was made legal tender in payment of all debts at the rate of four livres the bushel. Beaver skins were made legal tender at the current price, whatever it might be, and so in 1674 were deer skins, the skin of the Canadian original. The deer and beaver skins varied in value, of course, with the success or failure of the catch, and were a perplexing because a fluctuating currency. Wheat at four livres was not so bad because it remained at that price for many years. But it was impossible to transport any large quantity of it in those days without trouble and delay. The settler within a few miles of Quebec or Three Rivers could take a load of wheat in his boat or sleigh and exchange it for clothing or powder and shot, but it was not easy to employ it as a medium of exchange elsewhere. The hard, or specie money in vogue, "ring money," as the French called it, consisted of a miscellaneous lot of coins. Amongst others there was the French Louis d'or, gold as the name denotes, the livre or franc, worth 20 cents of our present Canadian money; the sou or son, worth a cent; the liard, worth a quarter of a sou, and the denier, worth one-twelfth of a sou. The livre was silver, the others copper. The king in 1790 authorized the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to issue this coinage to the amount of 100,000 francs throughout His Majesty's possessions. It had been found that specie money had a habit of leaving the colony. The merchants exported it in payment of their accounts in France. To keep it in the colony the king ordered that it should be overvalued as long as it circulated

there. Thus the French silver crown, worth three livres in France, was to be legal tender for four in Canada; the liard, worth three deniers, was to pass for six, and so on. The subject in Canada took a load of wood to the royal warehouse or to the agents of the trading monopoly and parted with it, as he believed, for a crown worth four livres in "money of France." But when he went to buy an axe or cut the merchant, who imported everything from France, reckoned the crown as worth only three livres, its value in France. He had to accept it as legal tender for four, but that did not prevent him from marking up his prices so as to make it in reality worth but three.

The overvaluing in New France deceived no one but the settler, and he soon had his eyes opened by the storekeeper. Nor did it keep the specie money in the country. What happened was this: It flowed as before to the coffers of the merchants, who accepted it not at its fictitious value but by increasing their prices at its value in "money of France," and shipped it in the fall to France to pay their bills. Then sharp fellows in France began to send out clipped and "waxed" coins, such as livres worth only 15 sous and crowns worth only 45 sous, and to profit by the overvaluation. This light money got to be such a nuisance that the sovereign council met and abolished the overvaluation in the hope of checking its inflow. Traffic with the English and Dutch colonies to the south was prohibited; nevertheless the English and Dutch traders carried it on surreptitiously and found it more profitable to pay for French beaver skins in light reals and piastres than in honest goods. Commerce in the colony was greatly hampered by the uncertainty of the value of this light foreign money. It was not legal tender, one was not obliged to take it, and in 1683 the Quebec merchants refused to accept it at any figure, whereupon the council ordered that it should circulate at its full value with a slight addition. To effect this it was necessary to weigh and stamp the coins. Holders were obliged to take them to a court appointed for the purpose and to pay six deniers for the weighing and stamping of each piastre, demi-piastre, quart and demi-quart, besides losing the difference between the new and the old value. Things had not got into such a mess over the attempt to give specie money a fiat value that in despair the people turned to card money. The card money circulated at its face value so long as it was convertible into bills drawn on the French treasury, and so long as the bills were promptly paid; when, however, owing to reckless financing and the drain of war, France could no longer take up the bills, the Canadian holders of cards were nearly beggared. Towards the end of the French regime the intendant was allowed to issue a paper money known as ordonnances as he saw fit. The ordonnances were not convertible into anything except as circumstances permitted, and circulated at a heavy discount from the start. When England took possession, the card money and ordonnances held in the colony amounted, face value, to no less than 41,000,000 francs or about \$10,000,000 for 65,000 people. Here was a "cheap and abundant currency" with a vengeance. The bank note circulation in Canada to-day for a population of five millions, is about \$30,000,000. But it is demonstrable that New France lost more by the cheap money experiment than by the ravages of the British troops in the parishes and the bombardment of the city both put together.

It is true that the settler was able to pay his rent and seigniorial dues in depreciated paper or light silver money. To that extent he profited by the degradation of the standard of value, just as the Kansas farmer will profit through being able to redeem 100 cents worth of mortgage with 50 cents worth of silver. But the seignior of New France soon got rents upon a different basis, that is, he made a stipulation, if it had not been so stipulated before, that the rent and dues should be paid in "money of France." The merchants ran their stores on that basis all along, so that if farm products fetched more pieces of money, a larger number of livres and sous than formerly, their purchasing power was not greater than before, and the farmer consequently was no better off. The straits were worse off, for the cost of living rose beyond the increase of wages. Foreign trade, such as there was, was crippled and internal commerce thrown into confusion; fraud was rampant, Intendant Bigot being the biggest rascal of the lot, and when the final crash came, and card money and ordonnances were not worth much more than waste paper—fortunately England afterwards induced France to pay so much on the dollar—the people, as an ecclesiastic wrote, "were perfectly heartbroken, rage alternating with grief."

Yesterday afternoon and evening rather serious grass and bush fires were raging in the vicinity of Atkins' lime kiln, E. & N. railroad. A gang of men from the railway left the city to fight the fires last evening and succeeded in checking their progress. The only damage reported is the burning of a general traffic bridge which was built across a deep cut through which the railway passes. The bridge being built of wood and quite dry was soon destroyed. The road leading to it was not used by teams and in all probability the bridge will not be rebuilt.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigors, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak ankles in parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 288, London, Ont.—Treat rods and flies, see our fine stock at Port's, 78 Govt. St.

—Boys, get your lacrosse and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless.

OUR OWN COUNTRY

Synod of Rupert's Land—No Selection Yet Made for Qu'Appelle Bishopric.

Well Known Citizen of Guelph Dead—News Notes From Many Points.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—The provincial synod of Rupert's Land is now in session at Regina. The house of bishops was in session yesterday afternoon to discuss the appointment to the bishopric of Qu'Appelle. The opening service took place at 10:30 this morning, when the prime celebrated the holy communion, the bishop of Athabasca, Dr. Young, preached the sermon. The house of bishops afterwards proceeded to the house of delegates, when the synod was formerly opened by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The bishops in attendance besides the Primate are the Bishops of Calgary, Athabasca, Mackenzie River and Moosehide.

The name of Rev. Dean Grisdale, of Winnipeg, was submitted by the house of bishops to-day to the lower house, as the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The lower house discussed the selection with favor, but the Qu'Appelle diocese delegates objected and the nomination was returned to the bishops for further consideration.

President Winters, of the Northern Pacific, and a party of officials reached here this afternoon on a trip of inspection. They go south to-morrow.

Frederic Bierny was thrown from a bicycle at Banff yesterday, and at latest accounts was unconscious.

Guelph, Aug. 12.—W. E. Smith, a well-known druggist, was found dead in bed. He had been in the best of health apparently in the early part of the day, and attended to business as usual. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was mayor in 1884.

Halifax, Aug. 12.—Between twenty and thirty men who had been employed about the deep water terminus of the Intercolonial railway have been paid off and discharged.

Athens, Aug. 12.—William Hickey, aged 66, a manufacturer of this place, died yesterday from heart disease while rowing across Charleston lake.

Kingston, Aug. 12.—Fifty thousand rounds of Martini ammunition were shipped to Toronto yesterday, and 500 Lee-Netford rifles were sent to the military store at Ottawa. One million rounds of Lee-Netford ammunition are on the way here from England.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—Judge Ferguson has not yet handed down a decision in the election protests cases, but it is understood that the objections raised by the Conservative defendants will be overruled.

Hamilton, Aug. 12.—A couple known as Mr. and Mrs. R. E. North are supposed to have been drowned on Georgian bay. North was a brakeman on the T. & E. R. here, and Minnie Clence, of Buffalo, was formerly here. They left here a week ago on Saturday, saying they were going to Winnipeg.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—A. Bouchard, registrar of Kamouraska, died suddenly yesterday.

Cataract Cured for 25 Cents.

Neglect cold in the head and you will surely have catarrh. Neglect nasal catarrh and you will surely induce pulmonary diseases or catarrh of the stomach with its disgusting attendants, tooth-ache, hawking, spitting, blowing etc. Stop it by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box cures. A perfect blower inclosed with each box.

—Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

—At a meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. held last evening, at which Mrs. Joseph Spencer presided, the following were elected delegates to the convention at New Westminster: Miss Everett, Miss Muford, Miss Grant, Miss Keown, Miss Durham and the Misses Spencer. Arrangements were also made for a parlor social to be held on the evening of the 20th at the residence of Mrs. Melanes.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain-workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. "I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy to take. 50 cents.

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Residents in the Country who desire to keep informed of the world's doings should subscribe for the

Twice-a-Week Times.

The Times Printing & Publishing Co.

WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

Times Building, Broad St., Victoria.

NOTICE. Chatham Street, between Blanchard and Quadra, is closed to traffic.

R. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Dental Notice

Dr. T. J. Jones' Dental Business will be carried on as usual during his illness.

WALTER H. GIBSON

25 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C. Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Countries. Refer by permission to the Canada and United States Advertising Agency, London, Canada.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, for a license to sell by retail, for the purpose of the new law, by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail from the premises known as the Vancouver Hotel, situated on Yates street, in the city of Victoria. Dated the 11th day of July, 1896. F. J. DAWLEY.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLPINE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Latter with Dr. John Wain, V. A. Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Reg's Library, 104 Johnson street. Telephone 180; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and compounds cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, between Cookhouse & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 20 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

GIRL WANTED.—27 John street. 4111-12

FOR SALE.

NEW BICYCLES AT COST.—One of the best makes. Shore's Hardware Store, 37 Johnson street. 4111-12

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—We have been able to secure a few shares of the Victoria La Plume Stock (Comstock Mining & Milling Co.), which we can sell at private sale at a low figure. A. W. Moore & Co., Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

HORSES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.—One well-matched team of heavy draught horses, four driving or general purpose horses, a number of cows, some registered, for sale cheap for cash or on good security. Apply to John Hicgett, Hicgett's P.O., South Park street. 4111-12

FOR SALE.—Good driving and farm horse; well made for riding or cattle. George McRae, Cedar Hill Road. 4111-12

FOR SALE.—Well bred 4-year-old horse, suitable for saddle or buggy. Apply 174 Douglas street. 4111-12

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Italian chairs, settees, tables, etc., at very low prices, for cash, at the B. C. Furniture Co., J. Bell, Manager.

WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat bread also home made bread. 39 Broad street. 4111-12

FOR SALE.—A portion of the N. & S. Ranch Agricultural Society's land in South Shanley, containing 40 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear, never falling stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Halden, Spring P.O., B. C. 4111-12

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST.—On the 10th inst., on Government street, a small black dog, feet brown, hair smooth, answers to the name of "Monkey." Any one finding same will confer a favor by returning to Mrs. M. Johnson, 14 South Road, Spring Ridge. 4111-12

LOST.—On Monday morning, between Point Ellice and Beacon Hill, a gold horse shoe brooch, set with 7 pearls. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Times office. 4111-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type this paragraph, cost less than any other word each insertion, and are reported at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. Bell Bangers and Plumbers. Dealers in best quality of Gas and Plumbing Supplies. Estimates given. Telephone call 129.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX, PRIVATE SCHOOL.

For children, re-opens Monday, August 18th, 18 Mason street. 4111-12

MISS FOX, TEACHER

Of Piano and Harmonium. Residence, 30 Mason street, near Pandora. 4111-12

JEWELLERS, ETC.

American Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1.

ANSONIA ALARMS, 50c. GERMAN ALARMS, 75c. Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 61-12 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for the New Main Spring, etc. Balance and Jewels made, etc. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience over 25 years. REPAIRS TESTS WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, (Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer, Government Street, Victoria.

THOMAS STOREY, Funeral Director.

No. 90 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF

New Finds, Transfers, Shipments of Ore Developments, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF Stock and Share Prices

READ...

The Miner.

PUBLISHED AT NELSON

The latest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of

MR. GEO. SHEDDEN, Agent for Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

The committee on the restriction of Mongolian immigration met Tuesday evening in the city hall, Mr. W. Hepburn being in the chair. The consideration of the petition to the Dominion parliament re Japanese immigration was resumed, the recommendations of the meeting at Nanaimo in regard to the matter being adopted. After a long discussion the draft of the petition was finally passed and the secretary was instructed to have 500 of each of the two petitions printed. A meeting of the committee will be called to arrange for the circulation of the petition throughout the province. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. McPherson, M. P. F., Aldermen McDonald and Schott, and Messrs. Johnson, Burwell, Hawson and Woodward were appointed to prepare a pamphlet setting forth all the facts and statistics in relation to Chinese and Japanese immigration into Canada and the economic and other effects of same upon the population of the country, so as to afford the fullest possible information on the subject to the people of the Dominion.

KASLO.

The Kootenais. T. G. Proctor, one of the owners of the London, a dry ore belt property, which recently started the country with an immensely rich strike, was here Wednesday. Extensive work is being laid out for this fall and the owners expect to make big shipments during the coming winter.

W. E. Mann & Co., have taken an option on the Bell, known as one of the best claims in Jackson Basin, from Jack Robinson and A. Hanner, the latter a Salt Lake man. L. P. Peterson, with a force of eight men, have begun operations.

C. L. Webb, of Seattle, last night closed a deal by which he takes the Montezuma on a \$25,000 loan. Mr. Webb begins operations at once with a big force of men, and will push development. He will build a mill in the showing warrant, D. J. Munro, Ed. Becker, Joe Hetherington and Chas. Rossiter, were the owners.

Telegraphic advices from St. Paul Thursday evening stated that the entire block, 250,000 shares, of the Noble Five Consolidated stock, had been placed in that city. This leaves unsold only 50,000 shares of treasury stock now on this market, which is being taken up rapidly by small investors. Frank M. O'Brien and D. W. Moore are handling the block jointly and report a big demand. The subscription lists were opened Thursday, since which time nearly 25,000 shares have been signed for.

The Adams group, at the top of the mountain between the Rath and Idaho, was bonded last week for the largest sum ever named in a like deal in the Kootenai country—\$110,000. Captain Adams and partners, who also own the Canadian group, adjoining the Adams group, were the owners and the property is now in the hands of the famous Philadelphia firm of Primrose & Barringer, who represent an eastern syndicate. Fifteen men were put at development work this week and contractors are now putting up buildings at the mine. S. K. Green, of Spokane, has taken general management of the company's operations here.

A big company, at the head of which is George Alexander of the International Trading Co., with unlimited capital for carrying out its plans, made its existence public this week by beginning actual operations on a big ore sampling plant, and the announcement of its plans, which embrace not only the custom sampling area, but the purchase of all ores offered. Engineers began work on the site, which is on the bay near the old sampler, Thursday morning. The orders for lumber and timbers have been placed here and the machinery will be here before the completion of the buildings. The L. & S. will continue its track around the point to the new sampler, in front of which a big dock will be built.

NELSON TRIBUNE.

S. S. Bailey, of the Payne group of mines in the Shoson district, returned to Kaslo late last week, and proceeded at once to the mine. He is now shipping ore from the Mountain Chief of the group.

The trail between Kootenay and Muskeg lakes has been cleared of obstructions and made passable for pack animals. Prospectors will appreciate the convenience even though unwarrantably delayed.

Messrs. Thompson, Parkinson and Harrop, owners of the Lincoln mineral claim, have given a ten days' option for purchase of the property to Pemberton and Bridgman, representing coast capitalists.

Briggs Brothers, who have persistently worked on the south fork of Kaslo creek, brought in some very rich looking ore the other day from a claim they have recently located on the same stream. The assays are said to have been very satisfactory.

NELSON.

Five men are developing the Ocean group on the Nelson divide. Two feet of ore has been uncovered on one of the claims, and open cuts on the others have disclosed a fine showing. These properties carry considerable gold. A trail is being built to connect the group with the government trail on Ten-mile.

At a meeting of the Hyron N. White Company, held at Milwaukee last week, a dividend of ten cents per share (\$700,000) on the capital stock was declared due and payable at the Milwaukee office on September 1st, 1896. This is the third dividend paid by this company since August last, when \$50,000 was paid. Again, in May 1st of the present year, \$100,000 was paid, and now \$700,000 more, a total of \$850,000 in a year. It is the intention of the company to pay these dividends every three months.

The blast furnace at the Hall Mines smelter was closed down Friday morning in order that it might be cleaned out. It will be blown in again to-day. This furnace has been running continuously for the past three and a half months, and during this period has treated 13,700 tons of Silver King ore. During the same period the shipments from the smelter have aggregated \$250,000, and there is a great quantity of matte at present on hand awaiting shipment.

ment. Paul Johnson, superintendent of the smelter, returned this week from a purchasing trip, and the machinery necessary for the proposed additions to the Hall Mines plant is now on the road. It includes a new blast furnace and a reverberatory. A set of roasters will also be erected. A railway spur is being laid, connecting the coke bins with the Canadian Pacific siding. Preliminary work is also being done on the new tramway connecting the mines with the smelter.

The Bondholder Group Mining Company, a British syndicate recently organized, will commence work on a large scale next week. The principal holding of this company is the Bondholder group of mines on the divide between Ten-mile and Springer creeks. These claims are located on the same lead as the Enterprise. For some time past a small force of men has been prospecting the property. There has been considerable stripping of the ledge and a number of small prospect tunnels run into it. The property will be worked from the Ten-mile side. It is reported that the company will put a force of 40 men to work next week. The bulk of the Bondholder stock is held in Great Britain. Some of it has been purchased by local men at 25 to 30 cents. The same syndicate has control of the Two Friends on Springer creek, and the Crusader on the north fork of Lamon creek.

flooded district of the valley, met at Mission City on the 8th instant to consider an organized effort to bring the matter of improving the Fraser river and lands adjoining to the attention of the governments. It was decided to call a public meeting at New Westminster, on the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. The following committees were named to make all the necessary arrangements: Committee on transportation—Mayor Shiloh, James Cunningham and T. J. Trapp. The chairman of the sub-committee of the districts were requested to add: Chilliwack, J. H. Bent; Sumas, D. McGillivray; Matsqui, H. F. Page; Mission City, G. W. Henry; Agassiz, Captain Jemmett; Nicolson and Dewdney, T. Cunningham; Sam Smith, A. P. Thompson; Langley, R. Balfour; Wharfedale, W. J. Mathews; Maple Ridge, W. J. Harris; Coquitlam, Donald McLean; Ladner, T. McNeely and W. H. Ladner; Iola Island, Thomas Kidd, M. P.; P. D. Woodward; Westham Island, P. Kirkland; Vancouver, C. C. Eldridge, C. J. Marani; New Westminster, T. J. Trapp; James Cunningham and Geo. D. Brynner. H. F. Page, Matsqui, Mission City, P. O., is secretary pro tem.

KOSLAND.

(Revealed Record.) A. Gibson and W. L. McCallum came in to-day from the Big Four on Murphy creek and are jubilant over the new ledge they have discovered. They are building a cabin for the four men they

ROENTGEN PHENOMENA.

What Latest Investigation Discloses in Regard Thereto.

Dr. Oliver Lodge, in an article on "The Surviving Hypothesis Concerning the X Rays," in Electricity, August 5 writes: As a matter of scientific history it may be worth recording that in an article on Roentgen's discovery, published in the Revue Generale des Sciences for January 30th, Prof. Poincare has advanced the suggestion "that all bodies which fluoresce strongly enough may perhaps emit rays in addition to ordinary light, no matter how the fluorescence is caused." He goes on to say that although this is not very probable, yet it is possible and should be easy to verify, and that if true the X rays would be no longer producible by electrical means alone. In attempting the verification of this surmise, M. Charles Henry found and published on February 10, that sulphide of zinc emitted something which could affect a photographic plate after penetrating black paper or even a sheet of aluminium 6 mm. thick; and M. Niengolowski, February 17, found the same thing for calcic sulphide. Then M. Becquerel, February 24, repeating Niengolowski's experiments, discovered the remarkably persistent ray-emitting power of the double sulphate of uranium and potassium. Moreover, it is noteworthy that a meeting of the French Physical society, held on Feb-

the refractivity would likewise remain very small—either positive or negative, perhaps—but probably negative; and ultimately, for extremely small waves of atomic dimensions, the refractivity (n-1) would become nothing and the opacity very small.

In a general way it may be said that material atoms act as if they loaded the ether, so that coarse ether waves large enough to affect some dozens or some hundreds of molecules in a row, such as are the waves of visible light, would by reason of this loading be retarded, and therefore, both reflected and refracted. All very coarse waves would be reflected about the same amount, but for smaller waves a new phenomenon would appear: as they got smaller the period of the waves might synchronize with some of the periods of atomic vibrations, such vibration as enables atoms to emit light, and when that occurred a violent absorption might be expected, owing to the syntonistic response or sympathetic resonance between the matter and the ether. This would have the effect at first of retarding the waves rather more, and of giving the well known effect of ordinary dispersion, or the sorting out of waves roughly according to size, which we get in the prismatic spectrum. Or if the syntonistic is strongly marked, fluorescent and phosphorescent effects are to be expected from the jangled atoms; and if, for this or any other reason, absorption is rapid, the dispersion will be what is called "anomalous."



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles (such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, etc.) While their most remarkable action has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

As they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who cure by them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the name of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not clog or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE.

Until further notice, and subject to the requirements of the train service, the H. & N. railway crossing bridge will be available to the public, at its own risk, for general traffic from 6 to 6:30 a.m., from 1 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 10 p.m. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

A. OHLSON, Oakland Nursery

Desires to inform his patrons and the public that he is NOT out of business, but has a very fine stock of choice ROSES, EVERGREENS and FLOWERING ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, BULBS and general nursery stock here, true to name at prices to suit the times. Orders for fall planting taken now.

NOTICE.

The attention of parties interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the "Consolidated Thistle By-Law," which reads as follows, viz: "Sec. 3.—Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier or agent for the owner or lessee of any land, shall not at any time be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land, before such thistles shall have gone to seed or come to flower."

"Sec. 5.—Every person convicted of an infraction of this by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. O. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., July 13th, 1896.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE

(Affiliated to McGill University) SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL. For the Higher Education of YOUNG WOMEN.

President: Rev. Jas. Berceap, D.D. Vice-President: A. T. Drummond, T.L.D. Principal: Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, sec'y, 22 St. John St. Montreal.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

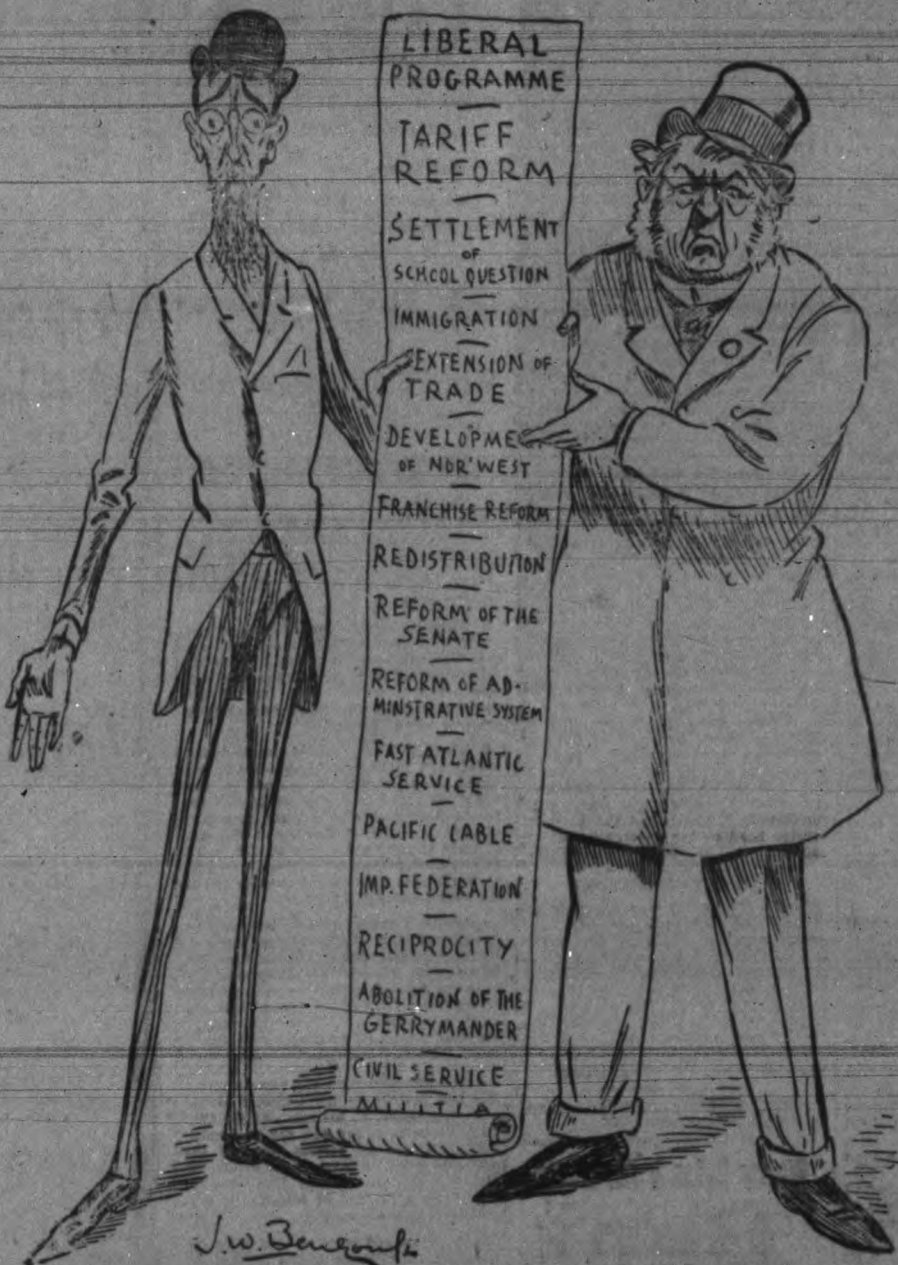
White Star Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA



"TURN THE RASCALS OUT!!!"

HER MAJESTY'S SUPER-LOYAL OPPOSITION—And not a solitary one of these measures carried yet! This is simply scandalous, outrageous and intolerable!!

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The salmon run, which entered the river on Sunday, is still keeping up well and good catches are the rule. The run has surprised the oldest fisherman and canner on the river, as those whose experience was the longest had the least confidence in anything like a heavy run occurring this year. All admit that the hatchery is responsible for the surprise, and hatchery stock is away above par. All the canneries have had more fish than they could conveniently handle, and the last evidence of the magnitude of the run is the drop in price from 25 to 10 cents per salmon. Tuesday morning the Gulf of Georgia Cannery Co. had 33,000 salmon piled up on their wharf. When these are packed they will fill 3000 cases. All the canneries on the river are working night and day and the utmost efforts are being put forth to pack all the fish possible, as it is feared this run will not be repeated. The unexpected run has had a very inspiring effect in business circles, as it means the putting into circulation of several hundred thousands of dollars, fish continue to run fairly well for a couple of weeks more, New Westminster will be immensely benefited.

A movement is now on foot amongst the settlers from the coast to St. Elmo and Agassiz to urge upon the federal and provincial governments the necessity of taking action in the matter of the floods. A number of the settlers having this object in view, living within the

have at work and intend to increase the force very soon.

A sample of ore has been handed to the Record from a new prospect on the northwest slope of Grouse mountain on the American side of the line. The ore assays \$12 to the ton in gold and copper and carries a small percentage of silver. The new claim is called the Fidelity and will be developed by the Fidelity Mining company. The vein is from twelve to fourteen inches. It is a very promising prospect.

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Ladies, a fine line of A1 scissors and shears at Fox's 78 Govt. St.

—The finest assortment of articles suitable for wedding presents that can be seen in the province at Weller Bros.

ruary 7, M. Ravess called attention to the fact that several existing theories of dispersion led to the value unity for the index of refraction of substances for very short waves, and hence argued that it was quite possible for the non-refrangible X rays to be a variety of ordinary transverse ether waves of extremely short periods.

To us at the present time the dispersion theory of Helmholtz is by far the most interesting because it was worked out entirely on the basis of the electromagnetic theory of light. It is contained in volume XLVIII. of Wiedemann's Annalen. Helmholtz there shows on electro-magnetic principles, that ethereal radiation of smaller and smaller wave lengths should become more and more refrangible, by matter is the molecular form, up to a certain maximum, and this, of course, is ordinary dispersion; but that for waves which are shorter still the refrangibility—i.e., the refractive index of substance for such very short waves—should rapidly, indeed suddenly, drop nearly or quite to zero, thus doubling the spectrum back upon itself and giving an anomalous so great that the rays might be bent by a prism in the wrong direction (the direction believed of examination candidates) for a certain size of wave. This state of things would be accompanied by extreme opacity, or absorption, i.e. the vibrations by the material molecules. If, however, waves existed of a kind still smaller, then the capacity would become less obstructive,

which in this connection—indeed, in all possible connections—only means unacceptably complicated.

Push the matter further, however; assume the existence of waves smaller still, so small that they cease to evoke any vibratory response from the material atoms among which they now make their way; the ether of the interstices can hardly be appreciably loaded by the great blocks of immovable substance which now represent the appearance of the atoms, and accordingly, retardation and refraction abruptly disappear together, and true absorption also nearly ceases.

Cured Weak Back for 25 Cents. For two years I was doled, pilled, and pinched for weak back, scalding urine and constipation, without benefit. One box of Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills relieved, three boxes cured. H. J. Smith, Toronto. One pill a dose, price 25 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Orell & Morris' damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

THE NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

On June 15 Building Inspector Northcott sent to the school board a report which showed that the North Ward school was in a condition which made it unsafe for occupation. That is the plain meaning of Mr. Northcott's report, which also recommended certain remedies to be applied. Instead of giving heed to the report and having the building attended to during the holidays, the trustees allowed the affair to drop out of sight. At the close of the holidays some hundreds of children were re-assembled in the unsafe building, and it was only because of some parents' absolutely refusing to send their children to the school that further attention was given to the state of the building. Then an examination disclosed weaknesses in the structure still more grave than those which Mr. Northcott had reported. Now the school has to be closed for another few weeks in order that the necessary alterations and repairs may be made to secure the safety of the building. Common sense would surely have suggested that the examination and the work of repair should have taken place during the vacation. The children would thus have been saved from the danger of re-assembling in the insecure building, and there would also have been a saving of valuable time. The whole affair seems to have been treated in a manner that is but too characteristic of Victoria. The same remark would apply to the erection of the building in the first place. It was surely rank carelessness and mismanagement that inflicted on the people of this city a \$25,000 building which after a short life of three years is found to be unsafe.

GAMBLING IN STOCKS.

Concerning the stocks of mining companies the Monetary Times says: "British Columbia has everything to gain in the development of her mineral resources, but must inevitably lose by a gambling movement in which her mines are made the subject of speculation. Development means settlement and prosperity; stock gambling can bring little else than the ill-will of a disappointed public. Several companies, in the fortunes of which investors are at present invited to participate, are organized under the laws of the State of Washington. Shares may be purchased at a fraction of their nominal value, and as the shares are unassessable, the holder is not liable for the unpaid portion of the stock he owns. In relieving shareholders of responsibility, the law has taken away the security of those who may have dealings with the company; and although their form of organization is approved of by speculators, it must necessarily hamper the country in the industrial undertaking, which is presumably the sole object of its existence. Unusual interest is now being shown by the public in Canadian gold mining properties, and it is well to inquire at the outset what form this interest is to assume. It is an established fact that there are deposits of gold in British Columbia and other Canadian provinces that can be mined with advantage. The Companies' Acts of the Dominion and the various provinces have been framed with the idea of encouraging bona fide investments, and adherence to them at this juncture is necessary to secure an important industry from the dangers of speculation." With the general views thus expressed by an outside observer

we believe the majority of British Columbians will concur. On one point our contemporary will probably prove to be wrong, namely, the liability of holders for the unpaid portion of the face value of their shares. That point has not been authoritatively settled as yet, but the chances seem to be that it will be decided contrary to the opinion expressed by the Monetary Times. In the meantime it will be well for the province if the tendency to an insensate "gambling movement" is kept in check.

Commenting on the tariff statement in the speech of Finance Minister Fielding, the Independent Montreal Shareholder says: "This statement should set at rest any disquieting effect which the utterances of the opponents of the party now in power made during the campaign with a recklessness that was unpardonable. It is a clear declaration, which cannot be misunderstood, and one which will be appreciated by the financial and commercial men of the Dominion. The manufacturers will not now be considered to the exclusion of all other interests, but all interests will be taken into consideration. The large contributions to the election fund will now in all probability be diverted into the public funds, and will be used to lighten the burdens of the tax-paying consumers."

The Ottawa Journal, Independent Conservative, says: "The demonstration in honor of Premier Laurier, last evening was certainly a remarkable testimony to his popularity. It may be alleged that nothing succeeds like success, and that two months ago people would not have bothered much about the Liberal leader. That is not quite true, as the tremendous meetings in Montreal, Quebec, and Hull, prior to the general election to hear him speak showed. Mr. Laurier grew rapidly in popularity and public weight before the election, and that fact was largely due to the manliness and large-mindedness of his utterances in the face of the critical Manitoba issue. Of course, nothing does succeed for a time like success; and the new premier owed something to that last night. Let us hope that success will not spoil him—that it will bring him, not the arrogance, selfishness and recklessness which in their leaders ran the Conservative party over the brink of defeat, but rather a humility due to recognition of the great responsibility of his great public trust."

Communications.

GAME OUT OF SEASON.

To the Editor: I notice the following in the Vancouver Weekly World of 17th of July: "Lloyd Grain, a famous English hunter, accompanied by W. G. C. Manson, came in from the mountains last week. Three grizzly bear skins and several heads of big horn sheep were trophies, two of the grizzlies being shot while in combat." I bring this before the notice of Victorians, as they probably more than the people of any other part of the province take an interest in the preservation of our large game. I do not think it right to allow strangers to come here and set at naught the game laws of this province. They must certainly be aware that big-horn are protected at present by the "close" season.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

To the Editor: I am glad to see that the school trustees have at last awakened to a sense of their duty and closed the North Ward school for repairs. From the report of Inspector Northcott in June last (which was simply ignored), the trustees had definite information that the building was defective in many particulars, yet after taking a holiday along with the children they opened the school in practically the same state, courting another disaster two hundred per cent. worse than Point Ellice bridge. A body of men, who, elected by the people to look after their interests and the welfare of the children, could yet neglect their duties, I should hope have forfeited all claim to the suffrages of their fellow citizens.

From the reports of practical men it is clear that the building is unfit in its present state for the purpose for which it was built. In the first place the walls appear unfit to sustain the weight of roof and superstructure, in the second the height and consequent number of stairs to be climbed many times a day are detrimental to the health of young children, especially girls.

In Britain the more modern schools are built not more than two stories for this reason, and I would urge upon the trustees to consider seriously the advisability of taking off a story from this building, and placing the necessary amount of rooms on the spacious playground surrounding the present structure.

As a parent of children who would attend this school if safe, I sincerely hope others will take the matter up and insist on a complete remedy of the present evils.

Victoria, Aug. 13.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL.

To the Editor: The sincere and heartfelt thanks of all the parents in Victoria, especially of those who had children in that death trap, the North Ward school, are due to you. Please accept these thanks, and place the necessary amount of rooms on the spacious playground surrounding the present structure. I also trust that a public meeting will be called and that every official who is in any way responsible for human life will be asked to resign forthwith, beginning with the Mayor and medical health officer right down the ranks, for it destroys all confidence in them, with the graves of the victims of the Point Ellice bridge disaster scarcely cold, and the loose smallpox arrangements recently expounded, and now when our building inspector reports on dangerous a building in which are allowed to assemble for three days hun-

dreeds of innocent young lives with their teachers, and no steps taken to avert a more dreadful disaster.

I trust you will continue to watch this matter keenly until you are able to inform the public who are the responsible parties, for it is all very well to say that Mr. Hayward was in the Inspector's office in respect to it. The school trustees have a very serious charge to answer to the citizens of this city. As to Mr. Northcott being disinclined to talk about the matter, he should have shouted it from the housetops and advertised it in all our newspapers, both for his own sake and the children's, rather than allow them to run such a fearful risk. The public would have seen that he did not suffer from doing his duty in a grave case of this kind. One thing must be understood, that where human life is endangered, the usual reply of "no appropriation" must not be allowed to block the way.

Now we have to lose part of the school session, pay the teachers' salaries, while the repairs are being done, yet the building has been closed for six weeks, when it could have been attended to properly and with due deliberation. Please keep your eye upon the repairs, as we look upon you as the parents' clerk of the works. A THANKFUL PARENT.

VICTORIA WEST FIRE.

To the Editor: Being a resident in Victoria West I was sorry to see our foreman, Mr. Clayton, write as he did in connection with the recent fire. Mr. Campbell was acting in our interests in making the statements he did. Mr. Clayton corroborated almost every statement made by Campbell, but withheld some facts. There are many houses in Victoria West that cannot be reached by even 600 feet of hose, consequently the suggestion by Campbell that some of the hose not required by the city should have been placed over here is a good one, and the fact that the department from the city had a stream turned on the building as soon as we had our hose laid is proof that there had been some unnecessary delay. Mr. Clayton did not state that the hose reel from town also hitched to the wrong hydrant and did not have enough hose without using some of ours. As stated by Mr. Campbell, "had the necessary hose been at the shed along with or near the reel," Mr. Fairall, who worked so well, and others, would have saved the building, notwithstanding what anyone says to the contrary. It is well that we have a man like Mr. Campbell who is not afraid to mention anything that he thinks not right, and it is a noticeable fact that he is seldom contradicted in an essential point, which will especially apply to Mr. Clayton's letter in yesterday's issue, and seeing that both statements correspond so well it would be interesting to know what influence has been brought to bear on our foreman to cause him to write as he did.

VICTORIA WEST.

LARGE SALARIES.

To the Editor: In connection with an item appearing in yesterday's issue under the above head, it may not be known to some that the private estates belonging to the Royal Family of Great Britain is taken over and handled by the state, they not being allowed to do business by the laws of England, the reason of which is to prevent any member from spending their substance and becoming a charge on the state. The Cornwall estate owned by the Prince of Wales yields to the government in some years much more than is paid as salary to the Prince, and the same with the Queen; so it may be said that the present Crown head of England actually pays the people for the privilege of being their Queen, and instead of being the most expensive, all things being considered, England has the least expensive head to her government of any country.

W. J. LEDINGHAM.

NO INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor:—It was stated in one of the issues of your valuable paper over a month ago that the city council had decided on a separate inquiry into the medical health officer's conduct in bringing out the unfortunate lumbermen from the Old Men's Home to vote, in defiance of the order of the committee. Have I missed seeing the report of that inquiry if held or has it been buried by order, or what?

INQUIRER.

—Boys' riveted overalls 50c. a pair. Gilmore & McCandless.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food

EXPOSITIONS

IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our products, consumers should note that the name of Walter Baker & Co. is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS.

TENDERS

Tenders (cash) to be received until Monday, 19th inst., for the Snow-In Trade and Fireworks to be supplied to the British Columbia Government, carried on by John W. Croft, Government Engineer, Victoria. Details obtainable at said address, or at the office of Geo. Shewen & Co., Public Works Engineer, 11 Front Street, Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Geo. SHEDDEN, Receiver.

Golden River, Quesnelle, Ltd.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., will be received till noon of Thursday, the 28th inst., for the construction of a water-cum-diversion dam, on the south fork of the Kootenai river, near the outlet of the Quesnelle lake, Canada.

The plans can be inspected and specifications, conditions, forms of tender and bills of quantities obtained at the office of Messrs. Pemberton & Son, after Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. T. DUPONT,

Managing Director, Victoria, B. C., 2nd August, 1896.

Corporation
OF THE
City of Victoria.Receipts and Expenditure
for six months ending
30th June, 1896.Published in accordance with Section 62
Municipal Clauses Act, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1896...	\$ 2,730 03
Bank of B. N. A. ...	1,100 45
Land and improvement tax...	22,718 21
Water rates and rents...	24,290 15
Trades licenses...	7,470 00
Liquor...	8,870 00
Fire insurance company's tax...	4,100 00
Police court fines and fees...	875 25
Cemetery fees...	1,074 50
Road tax...	1,400 00
Revenue tax...	4,815 00
Dog tax...	430 10
Pound fees...	180 25
Market fees and rents...	190 35
Education high school fees and...	125 50
do Gov. per capita grant...	8,810 34
Miscellaneous receipts...	402 06
Special rate school purposes...	625 47
do Board of health...	6,470 25
Sundry receipts...	276 11
Total ...	\$96,707 72
EXPENDITURE.	
City debt...	\$45,040 10
Municipal council...	2,514 05
Civic salaries...	25,028 27
City institutions (maintenance)...	13,822 04
Buildings and surveys...	300 28
Streets, bridges and sidewalks...	11,288 04
Miscellaneous...	9,510 07
Education...	20,000 00
Board of health...	4,574 32
Total ...	\$142,013 25

Certified correct.

JAS. L. RAYMUR.

Auditor.

City Hall, 18 July, 1896.

CHAR. KENT.

Treasurer.

NO. 260.

A BY-LAW.

Rates and Taxes By-Law, 1896.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all land upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value thereon.
2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of twelve mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for Board of Health and Hospital purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 170 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."
3. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of one mill on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for school purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 170 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."
4. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of two mills on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1896 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at their assessed value thereon, for school purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 170 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."
5. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office, at the City Hall, Victoria, on the 30th day of August, A.D. 1896, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes on or before the 31st day of October, A.D. 1896, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of one-tenth of the amount thereof.
6. The rates and taxes on land or on improvements which are unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1896, shall bear interest therefrom until paid in full at the rate of six per cent. per annum thereon.
7. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section 2 of the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1895."
8. Any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be, or which are, inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law.
9. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 6th day of July, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 9th day of July, 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT SEAVEN,

Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 6th day of July, 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

C. M. C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for standing advertisements must be made at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

READ

THE
PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee."—ANNE & CLARA

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Men and Things	Sport
Parliament and Bar	Miscellaneous
The Literary	Fits and Furbelows
Agriculture	Original Story
Mining	Correspondence
Editorials	Puzzle
Notes and Quips	Chess, Draught

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Look
out
for
the

Carnival Number.

All Ladies

Know that to make a good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST's baking powder is absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

ICE
MADE FROM
HYDROX.

A Pure, Sterilized Drinking Water.

H. C. Gold, Storage and Ice Works, TEL. 44.

Board of Public School Trustees,

OF VICTORIA, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of the age of sixteen (16) years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, 11 Fort Street, Victoria B. C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 26th inst., no new pupils will be admitted during the present term to the primary or High Grade of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 3, of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will resume on Monday, the 18th August, 1896, at 9 a.m.

By order,

R. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, Victoria, B. C., Aug. 13, 1896.

Germicides and DeodorizersAT THE GOVERNMENT STREET.
BOWES, Dispenses Prescriptions.**LOCAL NEWS.**

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Gov. at Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

—A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

—He 51-Gua-tes-Not. Gulliver-at-noise-rucce sretcor. Don't miss it.

—Consignment of first class typewriting paper on sale. Johnston, Douglas Street.

—Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

—If you want to enjoy the comforts of a home, buy a 10c. package of genuine Tonka Smoking Mixture.

—A grass fire near the old Lion Brewery, occupied the attention of the fire department for some time yesterday evening.

—Louis Smith and Harry Maynard have taken over the Teutonia Saloon and will hold a grand opening on Thursday night the 13th inst.

—The members of Hope Lodge, Degree of Honor, and their friends enjoyed a delightful outing, in the shape of an old-fashioned basket picnic at Oak Bay yesterday.

—All the cases in the small debts court were yesterday further adjourned for four weeks. It is expected that by that time the status of the court will be determined.

—In the police court this morning Peter Larsen was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. Early this morning he went to Mr. Bantley's residence on Fort street and threatened the family.

—Mr. J. E. Bridgman, the organist of St. John's church, has resigned in order to take a further course of musical instruction from Dr. Bridge, the eminent composer and organist at Chester Cathedral, England.

—The executive of the W. C. T. U. met at two o'clock this afternoon and an hour later an important business meeting was held. Delegates to the provincial convention at New Westminster on 12th September were to be chosen.

—After the regular business meeting of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., held last evening, the members were regaled with coffee, cake and fruit, and an impromptu programme provided by Bros. Jackson, McArthur, Collins, Stephens, Meldrum and Sabine.

—Adjutant Clark, the new district officer of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Clark, were given a hearty welcome by the local corps last evening. An open air service was first held and then a service of song in the barracks. Mrs. Clark, who has an excellent voice, sang several solos.

—A number of ladies who are spending the summer at Poul Bay, entertained the children of the Protestant Orphan's Home yesterday. A car placed at their disposal by the Consolidated Railway Co., took the children from the fountain to Charles street and back again. The children thoroughly enjoyed the day's outing.

—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held last evening the anti-Chinese resolutions passed at Vancouver and Nanaimo were heartily endorsed. The council also discussed the advisability of holding a public meeting for the purpose of discussing the subject of Chinese immigration and if possible to secure the public endorsement of resolutions such as were passed in other cities of the province.

—Mr. Dennis Murphy, one of Victoria's rising young barristers, and Miss Flora O'Brien, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. O'Brien, were married at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral at 8 o'clock this morning. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. J. Murphy, O. M. I., a professor of Ottawa University and brother of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy left on the Rossie for Seattle and from there will go to Portland, where the honeymoon will be spent.

—Charles E. Hupwood, superintendent of the Veterans' Rights Union of Boston in a letter to the controller of inland revenue, a copy of which has been sent to Mr. R. Jones, the local collector, states that: "I am in search of one Bennett of Boston, who is the son of William J. and Mary (Walker). He is said to be in the employ of your department, or has recently been in Toronto. I am unable to give his christian name, and so unable to reach him in ordinary correspondence. I respectfully request your assistance in locating him, as a claim against the United States government by his father's widow rests upon the testimony he is able to give." Mr.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.**DR. PRICE'S**
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Jones will forward any information received by him that has reference to the missing Bennett.

—When you buy the famous BEEVER Chewin Tobacco, be sure the word Beaver is on each plug.

—The talent social in Centennial Methodist church will be held on Tuesday evening next and not Thursday as already published.

—The Vancouver board of trade has decided to ask the Dominion government to send a police boat and special steamer on the Skeena and northern waters as a protection to the fisheries and preventive to smuggling, also to take steps to prevent the floating of wildcat mining schemes.

—The Arion Club are completing arrangements for the open-air concert at the Gorge on the 19th inst. As the concert is in aid of the Jubilee Hospital there is sure to be a large number present who will not only enjoy a delightful outing, but will listen to one of the best concerts which the Arion club has yet given. Several gentlemen have already volunteered to go about in their canoes to take up the collection. The programme will be published later.

SHIPPING.

Delegs in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The steamer Topaka arrived at the outer wharf from Alaska at six o'clock this morning, and after discharging the Victoria mails and passengers left for the Sound.

The bark Melrose, Capt. Peterson, has reloaded her cargo of props and will leave Esquimalt for Santa Rosalia next Saturday.

The O. R. & N. steamer Altmore is due at Portland from the Orient on the 28th inst. She has a full cargo of tea.

The schooner Queen City, Captain Bjerre, arrived in the inner harbor this afternoon, thirty-five days from Koba.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, will leave for Skidegate, Cline and way ports next Saturday night.

The N. P. R. steamer Annadale left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. with a full cargo of tea.

R. M. S. Empress of China left Hong Kong on her way here at noon yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Horace Davis, Samson, is at the New England.

H. F. W. Behnen returned from the Mainland last evening.

James Beveridge, Vancouver, is registered at the New England.

Mrs. J. R. McKilligan has left for a visit to friends in the east.

R. T. and R. E. Cooper returned last evening from the Mainland.

E. J. Wheeler, James Stark and J. R. Tip of Vancouver are at the Strand.

Mrs. F. B. Williams was a passenger on the Charnier from Vancouver last evening.

C. H. Wilkinson came over from Vancouver last evening and is registered at the Dallas.

Miss F. E. Short, Alaska; Mrs. J. W. Van Bricklin and Miss P. Powell, Seattle, are at the Oriental.

F. J. Wheeler, of the Great Northern, came over from Vancouver last evening.

Surveyor-General Tom Kalis returned from Kootenay last evening.

Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the Western Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., is staying at the Dallas.

He is taking a tour of the world in order to give a lecture to his congregation on his return.

MINING STOCKS.

To the Editor: Your article on "Mining Stocks" recommending caution and investigation before purchasing shares, is very timely and necessary.

It is evident from the dozens of companies floated in the Trail Creek district on the strength of the developments made in about half a dozen claims genuinely worked, that in many instances speculative sharps have formed companies out of properties which at present show little or no intrinsic value.

The method adopted is to purchase for a small sum a mineral claim, then to float it with a fictitious capital of a million dollars, of which the promoters take eight hundred thousand in paid-up stock, leaving two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury to be sold at whatever it will fetch to the outside public. On the strength of an imaginative prospectus a small amount of stock is sold and enough cash obtained to pay three or four men to make a hole and get out samples for assays.

The best assay is then boomed as a bonanza, with the result that a little more treasury stock is sold at an advance and the promoters then begin to unload their own stock so as to realize an enormous profit out of the transaction. This is not mining. It is a barefaced attempt to fleece the public and should be exposed and denounced by the press.

One instance came under my knowledge where a mineral claim, which cost at Roseland a mere trifle was sold to a syndicate here for \$5,000. This syndicate sold out to another syndicate for \$10,000 and the second syndicate sold out to a third syndicate for \$20,000, which syndicate formed a company with one million dollars capital. This company has been disposing of its stock by judicious puffing at eight and ten cents a share, which is at the rate of \$80,000 to \$100,000 for a property which originally cost next to nothing and on which the work done has not disclosed one enough to pay a profit of a hundred dollars.

There is another glaring case of a fair prospect being sold here for the large sum of \$25,000, and a company formed by the purchasers for one million dollars—30 cents a share is asked for the stock which is at the rate of \$300,000 for the property, although the ore in sight is too low grade to pay. The public will not wisely by not having anything to do with these million dollar mining companies. "Whoso hangeth to get rich cometh to poverty." A.K.S.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. The two or three little Liver Pills before retiring and you will find relief. They cover full to do good.

The Children

Look their best during the holidays. Have their photos taken by

SKENE LOWE.**NORTH WARD SCHOOL**

Reports of Messrs. Northcott and Wilson on the Condition of the Building.

Work of Making Stairs Safe Commenced This Morning Under Architect Wilson.

The Board of School Trustees met last evening to consider the question of making safe the North Ward school building. The action of the chairman in closing the school was endorsed, and Mr. W. R. Wilson, architect, was authorized to take charge of the work. Yesterday Mr. Wilson inspected the building, and reported as follows:

Victoria, Aug. 12, 1896.

To the Board of School Trustees:

Gentlemen:—At the request of your chairman I have made a partial examination of the North Ward school building, and though I have devoted the whole of one day to it, being unacquainted at the outset with the principle of construction adopted, and in the absence of any plans to guide me, I shall require still further time to make a complete report as should be laid before you. As the matter is pressing, however, I may refer to the principal points, which it appears to me may require immediate attention and enable the school to be reopened in a few days.

The most serious danger is in the main roof over the assembly hall, which has a span of 55 feet supported on four trusses somewhat resembling what is known as the Queen post pattern; but which, in my opinion, are not deep enough for the span; they are, however, further supported by diagonal props, running out beyond the ends of the trusses to the main brick walls; the trusses not being of sufficient strength, have settled down on these props, which having no longitudinal tie have pushed out the upper part of the main walls about two and three-quarter inches. The ends of the trusses rest on a 2x8 inch steel partition supported by two 15x3 inch steel girders, having a span of 37 feet; these also settled in the centre one-half inch, and in addition have buckled outwards horizontally one and a quarter inches, being drawn out probably by the before named diagonal props being tied to the partition resting upon them.

If the whole trouble is caused as at present appears to me by the settling of the main trusses, it can be remedied by reconstructing them or by putting posts in the centre of the assembly room. This will also have the effect of relieving the steel girders, which with the diagonal props may then be pulled into their proper places by the rods.

Though the roof trusses undoubtedly appear serious enough, to my mind the staircases are no less important, and require immediate attention, receiving as they do most severe tests with children marching up and down in pairs two or three times a day in step, when in most cases they shake with one person on them; they should be stripped of plaster on the under side, be thoroughly examined and in most cases strengthened and ceiled with boarding.

(Sd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

A number of men are at work to-day on the stairs, and as soon as Mr. Northcott and Mr. Wilson have decided upon the work necessary to make safe the rest of the building, that work will be proceeded with.

Building Inspector Northcott's first report on the condition of the building follows:

Victoria, B. C., June 15, 1896.

To the Chairman and Board of School Trustees.

Madam and Gentlemen:—Having been requested by Trustee McKicking to examine as to the safety of the assembly rooms, etc., of the undermentioned schools, I would respectfully report as follows: With regard to the assembly room at the Central school I am of the same opinion as I was in November, last, viz. that the building is unsafe.

Mr. Hayward, viz. that the exits are so bad as to make the place unfit for a large gathering, and it is not a safe room for a packed audience.

With respect to the assembly room of the North Ward school, I find that by the shrinkage of the timber in the main principal beams, they have crowded the side braces down on the two side walls, so that the walls are sprung between one and two inches on the east side and about an inch on the west side, between the tower and the corner. It will be necessary to have some heavy bolts put through the wall, with large washers, and bolted fast to the beams on the inside, which I understand go right across the building, so as to make the building perfectly secure. I see by the crack between the wall and ceiling that the wall has gone about a quarter of an inch since I inspected the building last year. I therefore do not think it advisable to use the assembly room until it is made secure; although I think the timber has done nothing there is a doubt of its safety. With respect to the stairs in the building I would recommend that the plaster be taken from the soffits, all the risers nailed to the treads and reblocked, and that the soffits be lined with narrow tongue and groove boards, which will make a much better job of them. We found, in the way examined, that the newel post was not let into the trusses just at all, and the risers are not nailed to the treads.

We also visited the North Ward school and found everything in good order, so far as the strength of the building is concerned. There are some minor repairs required which Trustee McKicking took a note of and said would be attended to. I might state that the front entrance doors on each side of the main entrance should be made to open outwards. Your obedient servant, (Sd.) WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Building Inspector.

The letter which caused the school to be closed follows:

Victoria, Aug. 11, 1896.

Charles Hayward, Esq., Chairman Board of School Trustees: Dear Sir,—Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson called upon me this afternoon with reference to his examination of the North Ward school building, and from our conversation I gather that the steel girder is twisted and sagged. If this is so I consider that it would be better to close the school until a thorough examination can be made so as to prevent running any risk of accident.

(Sd.) WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Building Inspector.

In justice to Mr. James Gray, clerk of the works, it is only fair to say that his services were dispensed with before the building was completed.

AN AWFUL RECORD

434 Deaths From Heat in Five Days in New York City Alone.

50th Very Hot—Men and Women Drop Dead in the Streets.

New York, Aug. 12.—The heated term in New York and vicinity has not come to a close, but its violence has unabated appreciably. At 10:30 this morning the thermometer in the weather observer's tower indicated 82 degrees against 85 degrees for the same hour yesterday.

Records at the headquarters of police showed ten deaths from heat between 2 and 9 a.m. and seven prostrations.

A statement prepared by the bureau of vital statistics for New York city, covering a period from midnight Saturday to noon to-day (five days) shows a total of 1200 deaths, from which 434 are attributed to the heat. An unofficial estimate of the number of deaths from heat in New York, Brooklyn and neighboring cities and town in New York state and New Jersey, which covers a period from August 5th to 12th, inclusive, is 612. The prostrations for the same period are said to have numbered 1255.

Men and women walking along the streets dropped in their tracks and died before physicians could be summoned, and horses died as though stricken by a plague. Many factories were closed, and outdoor workers were compelled to drop their tools and find shelter during the hours when the sun was the hottest. Particularly among policemen and letter carriers has the suffering been intense, and many have been compelled to stop work.

The hospitals of the city are crowded to their full capacity, while the doctors and nurses have been kept at work all night and day, until many of them have succumbed to the strain.

The department of public works has come to the relief of the tenement house districts, and forces of men with hose carts are patrolling the streets of these sections and flooding them with water from the corner hydrants. Men, women and children rush in groups under the streams from the hose, and the night scenes among the tenements as the relief parties make their rounds are unprecedented.

The thermometer has for the past six nights fallen but a few degrees from the limits registered during the hottest part of the day. The heat on Monday night held almost stationary at 81 degrees until 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. As soon as the sun began to ascend the thermometer did likewise, until all previous records for August 11 were broken. The highest previous record for August 11 was 93 degrees in 1893, and 92 degrees in 1892, while the register on the top of the Manhattan Life Insurance building, where the weather bureau is situated, showed 93 degrees, and the humidity, which was far worse than the boiling sun, stood at 70, and down on the streets it was not less than 5 degrees warmer.

A thermometer hung in the portico of the city hall in this city, within reach of the heat radiated from the asphalt walk, but still in the shade, indicated 112 above zero.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated. Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Boys, get your lacrosse and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

When a woman is pale,

anemic, low-spirited, nervous, sleepless, there is no pleasure in life for her till she has her system put right by

Indian Woman's Balm

It is the unfailing remedy for all dependent women and girls. Makes rich, new blood and improves the complexion. No other drug.

Don't Waittill Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER** You may need it to-night**You'll Hardly Believe It**

But you can buy a Good All Wool Suit of Clothes, Canadian Tweed, good, dark Mixtures, for \$6, \$7 or \$8 the suit. Or a Good, Strong Pair of All Wool Tweed Pants for \$1.75, \$2, or \$2.50 at

CAMERON'S,

THE CASH CLOTHIER, 53 JOHNSON STREET.

FAULTLESS FOOTWEAR**ERSKINE'S,**

COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

Arrival of Fall Goods.

A FINE LINE OF.....

Scotch Suitings, Irish Serge and English Worsteds.

Just to hand. See our Windows. PRICES RIGHT.

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 45 JOHNSON STREET.**Summer Sale**

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Summer Shirts, Straw Hats, etc., etc.

25 doz. Men's and Boys' Flannellette Shirts at 15c. each.

Customers can only buy three at one time.

Boys' Tweed and Serge Caps, only 15c. during this Sale.

Boys' Knicker Pants, 60c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Worth 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

33 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

If You Would Dress...

Stylishly, Becomingly, Neatly, Economically,

CONSULT **A. GREGG & SON,** Tailors, 45 Yates Street.

A Large Consignment of Fashionable Fabrics just to hand.

Something You Need.

The nights are always cool in B. C. and one can always sleep with comfort under good blankets.

What you need for the summer is a

Medium Weight Blanket

(Full standard size), or a nice light comforter.

We have a splendid range of most reliable goods, both in blankets and comforters, and we recommend you to see them.

Weiler Bros.

51 to 53 Fort Street.

Seagram's Whiskey

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

R. F. SEAGRAM & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

A Slice of this Earth

...NOT ALL OF IT...

We Pay Men's Wages, Guarantee First Class Work

And are well able to give our customers better rates than those who claim to work at a fair level.

A trial order will convince you of the truth of this assertion.

Greenwood, Smith & Randolph,

Printers and Bookbinders, 28 Fort St.

IS THIS HOT ENOUGH?

What Man Can Endure in the Way of Heat and Cold.

Many have recently been heard to declare that they are sure they would die if the present weather continued. Therefore the statistics below, showing the highest and lowest temperatures which man can endure, may prove interesting.

To begin with the difference between the highest and lowest limits is estimated at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. French troops in Algeria must frequently march and manoeuvre at a heat of 122 degrees above zero. A French professor has, during a stay in the Sahara with a tribe of Tuaregs, observed a heat of 135 degrees. Attendants in Turkish bath establishments work ten hours a day in rooms where the air is artificially heated to 135, 175 and even 195 degrees Fahrenheit. A scientific gentleman in Paris is not long ago spent fifteen minutes in a hot air room of the Paris Hammam, in which the dry air had been heated by his order until the thermometer registered 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Issuing from this room he plunged immediately into a bath filled with water of about 53 degrees, a difference of almost 200 degrees Fahrenheit, which his body passed through in less than a minute.

On the other hand, man will stand greater cold than any other mammal. For instance, during the journey of Prince Henry of Orleans through the Central Asiatic highlands the party had frequently to withstand 40 degrees below. The quicksilver in the thermometers had frozen solidly at this temperature, and even the alcohol in the alcohol thermometers became thick. Horcas and canals died from exposure, while none of the men in the party suffered in the least. In North America intense cold is frequent. A Captain Bura once measured at Fort Reliance a temperature of 70 degrees below zero, while Captain Dowton at Fort Rae, saw the thermometer down to 88 below zero in the month of April. The lowest temperatures known, however, have occurred in Siberia, where a temperature of 50 below zero is not uncommon, while at Verkhoyansk a temperature of 63 degrees below zero has been observed. It appears therefore, that man can stand a cold of 90 degrees below zero, while a heat of 190, and even 180 degrees Fahrenheit, appears to be the extreme limit in the opposite direction. No animal is known which is able to resist such changes of temperature.—London Mail.

FORTUNES IN FENCES.

There are fortunes in New York fences. The average of advertising space on blank fences and bill boards in New York is said to be greater than the ground used as sites for all the churches or all the theatres in the city. If the miles of signs along New York's busy thoroughfares could be spread out to gether they would completely cover the entire lower end of Manhattan Island from the Battery nearly to Fourteenth street.

The rental of this perpendicular property is rather larger in the aggregate than that of many fair-sized villages throughout the country, says a New York exchange; and much of it comes higher by the square foot than real estate in the city limits of Brooklyn, Boston or Philadelphia. Advertising space commands a higher rental than any space used for similar purposes anywhere in the world.

These remarkable signs have, however, a greatly exaggerated value in Gotham. Most advertising men agree that the rates charged are more or less fantastic. This is due to the fact that advertising in America is carried on on a much larger scale than any country in the world, and New York is the centre of such interests.

Soon after the demolition of the Metropolitan hotel, at Broadway and Prince street, it was learned that the representative of a large bill-posting concern called on the agents for the property and asked the price of the privilege of erecting a fence thereon, the space being about 300 feet on Broadway by 200 on Prince street. After some consideration the real estate man announced that \$8000 would about fill the bill, provided, of course, the advertising men put up their own fence. This was a trifle high for the would-be lessee, and a compromise was finally effected for \$5000 per annum.

Another cheap little piece of advertising space marks the site of the old Herald building, on Broadway and Ann street. This only cost the advertising men \$9000 a year, and they had to do a lot of arguing to get it at that price. The man who owns the property at Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, was also enabled to rent his fence at an astonishing figure. The 90 feet of running space controlled does not bring bankruptcy by any means—only \$1000 a year. Still another producer of unearned increment is a board partition at Broadway and Bleeker street, comprising an area of 100 running feet. Anyone wishing to outside the present leases for the privilege of decorating the same will have to pay the present rate of \$1500. A prominent advertising space owner said:

"It is impossible to estimate either the amount of capital invested or the space occupied in the business of bill posting. Take one firm, for instance. The largest firm of bill board advertisers controls one hundred thousand feet of fence alone, not counting blind walls and bill boards. Of these latter there are probably ten thousand in the city of a uniform size of 7x3½ feet. These, however, are devoted to theatrical posters, and, after their erection, cost practically nothing, complimentary tickets paying for the space they occupy in front of saloons, cigar stores and other prominent places. The capital tied up in the business is fully \$1,500,000 at the lowest figure."

"Who the greatest advertisers are depends upon the season of the year. In the winter the theatres do the greater part; in spring the patent medicines and circus men run neck and neck. Like the root, the tobacco men and various 'food' concerns are always with us."

You can hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; that are very small, but effective; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

—Japanese matting, Japanese rugs, Japanese picture cloth, Japanese crepe, Japanese straw rugs and Yucca-tori mats at Walter Ross.

SKIN DISEASE!

The Remedy Which Has Never Failed—Tried and Tested Ointment.

Because other alleged remedies for plica, scrofula, eczematous eruptions, scald head, chafing, black heads, salt rheum and skin diseases generally have proved useless, don't condemn Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. For instance, Nelson Simons, Meyersburg, Ont., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching Piles, and can recommend it highly. Since using it I have had perfect freedom from the disease."

Peter Vanallen, L'Amable, Que., had the eczema for three years. He tried three doctors, but received no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Pills cured him completely. Large scales covered his legs and body, but the Ointment soon removed them. He will swear to these facts.

Chase's Ointment may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmondson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto. Price 60 cents.

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and lung affections is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The medicinal taste is wholly disguised, making it pleasant to take. Large bottle 25 cents.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one at Fox's, 78 Government street.

The Strength of the whole is in the Healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used. It is a perfect cure for all skin diseases, and is the only remedy that will cure you.

No. 1. Nozzle and Shield with Outlet Tubing, \$2.00 each. For use with any Bulb Enema, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

No. 2. Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2 extra pipes complete in itself, \$5.00 each. No. 3. Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Water Bottle with attachment for changing into a Fountain Syringe, complete in itself \$5.00 each.

If your druggist has not got these in stock, we will not procure them for you, we will mail one or more, postage free, upon receipt of the price.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., P. O. Box 28, Montreal.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods. A little pamphlet entitled "Sense" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrear for Two Years.

Whereas it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, upon which municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law, to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereto annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold, and shall include therein, in a separate column, a statement of the proportion of costs chargeable on each lot for advertising and for the commissions authorized by this by-law to be paid to him, and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in some newspaper published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least two months before the time of sale, also deliver to or deposit in the postoffice to the address of the owner of such property which is to be sold for taxes as aforesaid, or to the agent of such owner, a notice in writing of the amount of taxes due, and that the property is to be sold for arrears so far, and in case the address of the owner or agent is unknown, a notice to the

same effect shall be posted upon the land intended to be sold, and also, at least two months before the time of sale, post a notice similar to the above advertisement in some convenient and public place, that is to say, at the Council Chambers, Victoria, and in the Post Office Building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be the thirty-third day after the first publication in a newspaper of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, except in case the said thirty-third day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday, in which case such sale shall take place on the following day at the Council Chambers, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at twelve o'clock noon.

7. If at any time appraised for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidder appears, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time, & if the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the land or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

8. If the Collector fails at such sale to sell such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale adjourn the same until a day to be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper, in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property for any sum he can realize: Provided that in event of the price offered for any lot or section at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such lot or section, the Collector shall have power, if he think fit so to do, to purchase such lot or section in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money, the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay to the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of June, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law or any part thereof, amended, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

No. 258.

A BY-LAW.

A By-Law Respecting the Qualification of Electors at Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria.

Whereas, by sub-section 4 of section 5 of the "Municipal Elections Act, 1894," it is enacted that the council of any municipality may, by by-law, provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Electors otherwise qualified to vote at any municipal election in the Municipality of Victoria shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the Municipality.

Sec. 2. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Elections By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, amended, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

NOTICE.

Simcoe Street between Menzies and Carr Streets, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOE, City Engineer.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

Still the Fastest.

BUFFET LUNCH CAR ROUTE TO ALL PORTS EAST.

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Strs. Northwest and Northland.

For Seattle, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 5:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 a.m.

For further information call on or address

R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, Agt. G.W.P.A., Seattle. To Government at

Great Northern Ry's Asiatic Steamship Line

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Regular Steamers

From SEATTLE to

Yokohama, Kobe, Hong Kong, Vladivostok

and all Asiatic Ports.

SEMI-MONTHLY (6,000 tons)

From Seattle, Saturday, September 5, 1896.

Apply to

R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, Agt. G.W.P.A., G.N.R., Seattle, Wa. Victoria, B. C.

No Trouble

To furnish information about

Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure.

If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Tomdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney Ry

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Ports

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Allen Line, Mongolia, Aug. 15

White Star Line, Britannic, Aug. 19

White Star Line, Majestic, Aug. 29

American Line, St. Paul, Aug. 19

American Line, Paris, Aug. 29

Red Star Line, Westland, Aug. 19

Red Star Line, Southland, Aug. 29

Anchor Line, Ethiopia, Aug. 15

Anchor Line, Furness, Aug. 29

Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Travre, Aug. 15

Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller, Aug. 29

French Line, La Normandie, Aug. 15

French Line, La Touraine, Aug. 29

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Port and Govt. Bldg., Victoria, General S.S. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

AND

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, and all Kootenay points.

For Rates, Maps, etc. apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agt. Cor. Port and Government Bldg., Victoria.

GEO. McLEOD, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 7 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Monday at 7 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Puget Sound, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Puget Sound and Moreby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWEST ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 7 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 5:30 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt, 5:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria, 6:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Daily

Le. Wellington for Victoria, 5:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Le. Nanaimo for Victoria, 6:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

For rates and information apply at the Company's office.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

J. K. PEOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN.

L. F. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Le. Victoria, 7:30 a.m., Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Le. Nanaimo for Esquimalt, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Le. Esquimalt for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.

Le. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or passengers apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y

Steamers leave Outer Wharf, Victoria, B. C., at 6 o'clock p.m. (Carrying Her Majesty's Mail) for San Francisco, direct.

July, Aug.

WALLA WALLA, 1, 15, 21, 13, 20

TRAVILLA, 2, 16, 22, 14, 21

CITY OF VICTORIA, 3, 17, 23, 15, 22

FOR ALASKA.

CITY OF TOPEKA, 4, 18, 24, 16, 23

THE CHINESE POSTOFFICE.

Curious Usages of Its Service—The "Letter Shop."

The Chinese government—so a recent telegraphic message from Peking informs us—has requested Sir Robert Hart, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, to reorganize the postal system of the Empire. This decision affords another proof that China is awakening at last to a proper consciousness of its backward state, and allows one to indulge the hope that efforts will soon be made in other directions to bring the country more into line with modern progress. The Chinese post, as it stands, is altogether different from anything to be found in any other country which pretends to civilization. It is in the hands of private individuals. There is a special courier service for the conveyance of imperial edicts and other official dispatches; but this corresponds to the corps of Queen's messengers which we have in Great Britain, and is altogether distinct from the postal service. An exception must also be made in the case of treaty ports, where the different nations have their own postoffices, the various consuls being regarded as the postmasters for their several countries. They take charge of and transmit communications intended for foreign countries, and they are responsible (with limited responsibility, for communications addressed to dwellers in the district over which their jurisdiction extends. Foreigners living in the interior or away from the treaty ports must make their own arrangements for transmitting their letters and packages to the nearest consul, who will see that they are forwarded. Save when a friend or neighbor is making a journey to that particular place, the only course at their disposal—assuming that they do not care to employ a special messenger—is to intrust the matter to a native "letter shop."

These letter shops are found in great numbers in every town of the empire, and not even the most insignificant village is without one or more. In Shanghai alone there are something like 200, and the rates of transmission are kept low by reason of competition. For this same reason the shopkeepers are very obliging, and the service they afford is, under the difficult nature of the circumstances, singularly satisfactory. They cannot afford to risk their reputation by bad work, and it says much for the system, as it is carried out, that those foreigners who are under the necessity of availing themselves of it speak well of it in regard to security, though naturally they do not say much for it in the matter of rapid delivery. The letter shop men do not use stamps, but their particular "chop" or seal, is always affixed to the envelope or package—for packages of moderate size and weight are carried; and they will insure the sender against loss. When given in at a letter shop the contents of an envelope are displayed before it is sealed and stamped with the "chop" of the shop. Charges for transmission of valuables are made on a percentage of the declared value, and, as with letters, these differ according to the distance to be travelled. A receipt is given, and the shopkeeper then becomes responsible either for its safe delivery with unbroken seal, or for its return to the sender.

Owing, as we have hinted, to the competition that exists in large cities and thickly populated districts, this is necessary if the shopkeeper hopes to retain his customers. In some parts of the empire about two-thirds of the expense of the transmission is paid by the sender, the remainder being collected from the receiver, thus the shop is secured against entire loss from transient customers. Another feature much appreciated by native merchants is that of keeping an open account with a shop. Chinese are entered against regular customers, and settlements are made monthly. In case of loss it is seldom necessary to call in the aid of the courts the force of competition being sufficient to insure reasonable settlement. The employees of the several shops go from house to house seeking customers. In the northern provinces where horses are plentiful and roads relatively good, the letter carriers commonly use horses or mules, which are supplied at stations about ten miles apart. Each messenger carries about seventy or eighty pounds of postal matter, and travels about five miles an hour. When he arrives at a station a few minutes only are allowed to change horses, and he is off again until the end of his route is reached, when the bag is given to a fresh man, who starts at once, no matter what may be the hour of the day or night, and regardless of wind, rain, heat or cold, until he, too, has completed his service and handed his parcel to a third messenger, and thus it reaches its destination. For short distances, and in all the central and southern parts of China, the messenger travels on foot at a rapid pace. This service would be liable to highway robbery, but the robber bands of each district collect blackmail, and for the sums paid them regularly they not only do not molest the messengers themselves but agree to keep others from doing so.

There are two kinds of stamps known among dealers as Chinese stamps. The first was introduced by Sir Robert Hart (who is to reorganize the whole system), and is used only in the customs service. The other is a local Shanghai stamp, used by a company carrying letters about the city of Shanghai, and to outposts where there are foreign consuls, chiefly on the Yangtze river, and to the ports of Ningpo and Foochow in the south; Chefoo, Tien-Tsin, and Peking, in the north. These two systems are entirely in the hands of foreigners.

The Chinese government and the Chinese people have for some years been toying with this question of postal reform. Four years ago, for instance, the Tientsin Sheng at Chefoo offered prizes for the best four essays on "How to Establish a Chinese Imperial Postoffice." There were about fifty competitors, and the prizes were duly delivered. Some of the essays proposed the enlargement of the courier system; others the use of the offices and employees of the telegraph companies where they exist; and still others suggested plans closely modeled upon Western systems.

One argument for the establishment of a government system was based on the large revenue to be secured that now flows into the hands of the English, French, American, Japanese, and German postal agents at the treaty ports. It is well known that large revenue is collected, especially by the Japanese and English offices. One essayist ar-

gued that these government offices should be established because during the war with France in 1884 the commanders of the French fleet were accustomed to receive letters of great importance to them through the foreign offices in China, and the Chinese were unable to intercept them, as they might have done had they then had an imperial government postoffice.

Another writer thought branch Chinese postoffices should be established at San Francisco, New York, London, Singapore, Australia, etc., where many Chinese live, just as those countries have their branch offices in every open port in China. Another proposed rates varying with distance and with the value of letters. He also recommended the use of an imperial stamp which should have the symbol of a circling dragon, corresponding with that of the coins now issued in the Kwang-tung province, and the words "Chung Kwo Yin Cheng Chu"—i.e., Imperial Chinese Postoffice—and the value of each stamp expressed in Chinese and Manchu characters. Some of these proposals are unworkable; but all betray a very sensible appreciation of the advantage of a thorough and comprehensive postal system. —St. James' Gazette.

Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

WITH LIVER COMPLAINT.

Restored to Perfect Health by South American Nervine was Mr. W. J. Hill, of Bracebridge, Ont.

When men and women can be got away from simply temporizing with disease there will be less disease in the world. The immediate matter it is natural, is to relieve the present trouble. But how often it is forgotten that any cure that is only skin-deep, if we may use the expression, cannot be lasting. It will certainly turn up again.

This was the case with Mr. W. J. Hill, the well known bailiff of Bracebridge, Ont. He had suffered from severe liver trouble and nervous prostration for nearly three years. During that time he doctored to no end, and occasionally secured a little temporary relief. But the old trouble would come back again after the charm of the curative had been exhausted.

He entered upon the use of South American Nervine, with little hope that it would be any better than any other medicine he had taken. But he soon discovered his mistake. When doctors had said he must die, this medicine gave him life. He persevered with it, and today is in possession of robust health. The secret is this: South American Nervine treats with the nerve centres, from which flows the life blood that keeps the system in perfect health. When these nerve centres are kept healthy, neither liver complaint nor other troubles will worry one. Mr. Hill's cure was lasting for this reason. Anyone who uses Nervine will experience the same results.

For Sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold, was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul's Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Keil, 678 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists, Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



is dim and black—it has a horror for me. I do not like the past. When I recall the past I recall that I was a poor, weak, immature, trembling man. I recalled after a quiet yet fearful torture and days and days of indignation.



before I used the remedies of the Hudson Medical Institute. THAT WAS before I had taken the great Hudson. I found Hudson was indeed a wonderful specific. I found new life in the great Hudson. I found Hudson does cure cases of weakness.

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Circulars and Testimonials of the great HUDYAN free.

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Judicious Advertising is like a refreshing shower in the hot summer; it will revivify your trade.

You have special lines for the season; give them publicity, and help the purchaser; he will appreciate it.

To obtain the best results advertise in The Times, the quickest means of catching the eye of the public.



THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE

Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dire Disease By South American Nervine.

A Remedy Widespread and Universal in its Application.

Where Other Medicines Have Failed and Doctors Have Pronounced the Cases Beyond Cure, This Great Discovery Has Proven a Genuine Elixir of Life.

The Same Verdict Come From Old and Young, Male and Female, Rich and Poor, and From All Corners of the Dominion.

If it is the case that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before is a benefactor of the race, what is the position to be accorded that man who by his knowledge of the laws of life and health gives energy and strength where languor, weakness and anticipation of an early death had before prevailed? Is not he also a public benefactor? Let those who have been down and are now up through the use of South American Nervine give their opinions on this subject. John Boyer, banker, of Minneapolis, Ont., had made himself a helpless invalid through years of overwork. At last he felt his case was hopeless, for the best physicians had failed to do him good. He tried Nervine, and there are his words: "I gladly say that Nervine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever." James J. Mead, of Meadford, was cured of neuritis of the stomach and bowels by three bottles of this medicine. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, at 70 years of age, suffered from an attack of paralysis. His life, at that age, was despaired of. But four bottles of Nervine gave him back his natural strength. A victim of indigestion, W. F. Bolger, of Newbury, says: "Nervine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former methods and efforts." Peter Eason, of Lacey, lost flesh and rarely had a good night's sleep because of stomach trouble. He says: "Nervine stopped the agonizing pains in my stomach the first day I used it. I have now taken two bottles and I feel entirely relieved and I can sleep like a top." A representative farmer, of Western Ontario, is Mr. C. J. Curtis, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through his grippe. No medicine did him any good. "To three bottles of Nervine," he says, "I attribute my restoration to health and strength." Neither man or woman can enjoy life when troubled with liver complaint. This was the sentiment and feeling of W. J. Hill, the well-known bailiff of Bracebridge. "I was so bad," says he, "that one of my medical attendants said that I was dying, but thank God, I am not dead yet. From the first few doses I took of Nervine I commenced to feel better, and am to-day restored completely to my usual health." A resident of the Maritime Provinces, in the person of R. Jones, of Sussex, N.B., says: "For twelve years I was a martyr to indigestion, constipation and headache. The treatment of several physicians did not help me. I have taken a few bottles of Nervine, and can truthfully say that I am a new man."

A shrewd observer of human nature has said: "The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world." How important it is, then, that health and strength should be made the lot of the mothers of this country. The women of Canada are ready by scores to tell of the benefits that have come to them through the use of South American Nervine. Mrs. R. Armstrong, of Orillia, wife of the editor of the Bible Society of that town, suffered for six years from nervous prostration. Medical assistance did not help. "In all," she says, "I have taken six bottles of Nervine, and can truthfully say this is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case." Mrs. John Lindsay has been for 40 years a resident of Fredericton, and has reaped the allotted three-score years and ten. Three years ago her system sustained severe shock through the death of a daughter. Nervine was recommended. She perseveringly took 12 bottles of medicine, with the result that she is today again strong and hearty. "Hundreds of women suffer from impoverished blood and weakened nerves. All vitality," says Mrs. J. Falls, of Brampton, "seemed to have forsaken my system. I was unable to get relief from any source until I commenced taking South American Nervine. The results are most satisfactory—greater far than I could have hoped for." It came within the way of Mrs. H. Stapleton, of Wingham, to treat under the best physicians, both in Canada and England, for heart disease and nervous debility, but she failed to get any relief. "I was advised," she says, "to take South American Nervine, and must say I do believe that if I had not done so I would not be alive to-day."

Newspaper space is too valuable to permit of further additions to these earnest words of testimony from those who know just what they are talking about. In the common language of the day, they have been there, and are speaking from the heart. The dozen or more witnesses that here speak have their counterparts by the hundreds, yet, only in the province of Ontario, but in every other section of the Dominion. South American Nervine is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure a certainty, no matter how desperate the case may be. It strikes at the nerve centers from which flows the life blood of the whole system. It is not a medicine of patchwork, but is complete and comprehensive in its action.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

NOTICE.

James Bay bridge is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Advertising

Won't perfect your business education but it will sell your goods, and if you possess the qualifications to carry on a business it will bring you

SUCCESS

"THE TIMES," "Honest Advertising" and "Quick Results" are synonymous terms

Notice.

Waddington Alley is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

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F. Landsberg, Prop.

